The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR. VIRG.

(VOL. III.) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1786. (No. 150.)

WOOLLENS,
Jonathan Swift and Co.

Have just imported per the ship Washington, AN additional assortment of WOOLLENS, consisting of narrow STROUDS, twilled COATINGS, BROADCLOTHS in half pieces from 2/7 to 3/6 cost, BEARSKINS, BLANKETING, &c, &c. which they will dispose of on moderate terms.

Alexandria, Dec, 7, 1786.

THE Subscriber going to remove from Prince-William County, requests all those indebted to him to meet him at William Gains's tavern in said county, on or before the 15th instant; also all those to whom he is indebted, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement by the aforesaid day.

JOHNSTON SMITH.

Dec. 6, 1786.

EDUCATION.

GILBERT HARROW begs leave to acquaint the public, that having resigned his place at the Alexandria Academy as English Teacher, he means to open SCHOOL at his dwelling-house next door to the old Vendue-Store, at the beginning of the ensuing year, where he will teach WRITING, ACCOUNTS, the FRENCH LANGUAGE, the MATHEMATICS, &c.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

*** A few Scholars may be boarded in the house.

WE take this method of informing our friends and others that our DISTILLERY is now in complete order, and can at the shortest notice furnish any reasonable quantity of RUM that may be wanted, of equal quality with any made on this continent.—To enable us to carry on this business to more advantage and greater extent, we decline in future disposing of any rum without ready payment of either tobacco, flour or cash, and for the two former the highest ready-money price will be allowed, by

WILLIAM LYLES and CO.

Alexandria, Nov. 30, 1786.

THE Subscriber would rent the DWELLING-HOUSE in which he now lives, or part of his BRICK HOUSE fronting Fairfax-street, which has six rooms, a kitchen and cellar.

He has for sale, TWO LOTS in fee-simple, one of which fronts Fairfax-street and the other Duke-street.——He will take European goods of any kind in payment.

WILLIAM BUSHBY.

Alexandria, Nov. 9, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

THE well known TAVERN on Princess-street, formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN LOMAX, the conveniencies of which need not to be described.—Also, a two-story BRICK HOUSE upon St. Asaph-street between Prince and Duke streets.

To be Leased in fee-simple, sundry LOTS of LAND of various dimensions and advantageously situated in different parts of the town.—Immediate possession may be had of the premises.—For terms inquire of

CHARLES LEE.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

At Martinsburg in Berkeley County, on Wednesday the 17th of January next,

EIGHT valuable SLAVES belonging to the estate of Robert Carter Willis, deceased, among whom are several valuable young men.—A reasonable credit will be given upon bond and security.

MARTHA WILLIS, Executrix.

Dec. 2, 1786.

Porter and Ingraham,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and others, that they have removed to the store two doors above Messrs. ROBINSON, SANDERSON and RUMNEY's, on Fairfax street, where they have a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, among which are many articles suited to the present season, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms that can be afforded, for cash or country produce.

Alexandria, Nov. 9, 1786.

☞ A small quantity of very good Liverpool SALT, which will be sold very cheap if applied for immediately.

Jonathan Swift and Co.

Have just imported per the ship Betsy, Capt. Butler, from London, an additional assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, which they will dispose of by the package, piece or retail, on the most reasonable terms, viz.

WOOLLENS,
Linens from 8½d. to 2/3 cost,
Sheetings,
Blue, olive, green, scarlet, orange and marble coloured shags, from 2/ to 14s.
A large assortment of mens' and womens' gloves,
Shoes of all kinds in trunks well assorted,
Low priced thicksets,
China green, Elliot's and fancy cords,
Velverets and satinets,
Pins,
Printed cottons and linens from 11½d. to 16½d.
Clear, book and checked muslins,
Muslinets,
Jaconets,
Threads,
Cotton linings,
Romals and shawls,
Mens' and boys' hats from 8½d. to 2s.
A good assortment of cotton, linen and silk handkerchiefs, from 5/6 to 55 s. per doz.
Scarlet cardinals, from 11/9 to 16/6.

Also, a few hogsheads of good West-India rum, claret and Port wine, molasses, allspice, &c. &c.

They give the market price in cash for Tobacco.

Alexandria, Nov. 2, 1786.

*** As their goods are selected from the best manufactories in England, on the lowest terms, they flatter themselves that those who favor them with their custom, will find them as well laid in as any imported.

RAN away from the Subscribers on Sunday evening, an indented Irish servant BOY, 16 years of age, slender made, fair complexion, of a lively countenance: He had on when he went away a new brown coloured jacket and trousers, check shirt, a red handkerchief spotted with white, a round second hand beaver hat with green lining.—Any person who will secure the said servant and give information to the Subscribers, shall receive a generous reward.

JONATHAN SWIFT and CO.

Alexandria, Nov. 28, 1786.

To be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

COMMON PRAYER BOOKS, as revised by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.——A SERMON preached at Christ Church, Philadelphia, at the opening of the Convention on the 21st of June, 1786, by the Rev. William White, D. D.——They may likewise be had at the store of Mr. Benjamin Day, merchant in Fredericksburg.

Also a few Copies of the HISTORY of a SESSION of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the STATE of MARYLAND, held at the City of ANNAPOLIS, commenced in November, 1785.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

LONDON, September 19.

IN the definitive treaty of commerce now depending between Great-Britain and France, some articles are intended to explain the navigation laws of either country, It is certain that through the whole of this negotiation, our good friends the French have evinced a very warm affection for our fellow-subjects the Irish, to whose interests, particularly in matters of commerce, they have paid as strict an attention as if they were treating for an ally.

The present administration, it is said, have an object of uncommon magnitude in agitation, which is the settlement of that prodigious tract of country which circumscribes Hudson's Bay.

Government have taken up 1500 tons of shipping, at the small price of 7l. per ton, to carry out the convicts to the projected settlement of Botany-Bay. They procure the contract at this low price, because the India company co-operating with government, take up the shipping when they have completed their engagement, and send them to India for cargoes of tea, at 10l. per ton. This makes a very considerable saving to the company, and by this mutual compact, the new colony will be annually recruited with our convicts at a moderate expence to the nation.

Mr. Semple goes with the new colony; and if that active and enterprising young man can be brought to conform to the scheme, there is no doubt but he would soon make himself a 'Squire of renown in the colony. A considerable body of troops go out with the convicts to preserve the necessary regulations, and there is some reasons to believe, that, besides providing a place for our convicts, from which all escape will be impracticable, the settlement may be made otherwise highly beneficial to our Asiatic commerce.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, September 14.

"We have accounts from Amsterdam, dated the 11th of September, which mention that they have received intelligence from Hattem, in Guelderland, that on Tuesday the 5th, an officer of the Stadtholder's small army presented himself at the gate of the town, and demanded to be admitted, in order to acquit himself of a commission to the Magistrate, which was, that the commandant of the little army had orders to put a garrison in the place. The demand was carried before the council, and refused; and it was at the same time resolved to defend the place in case of an attack. Some time after the same officer returned, accompanied by two messengers of State, and being introduced to the council, declared, that the States of Guelderland would destroy the place, if they refused to admit the garrison. This threat produced no effect, and he was answered, that they would defend themselves if they were attacked. The officer gave them three hours to determine, and returned with tears in his eyes. The women and children and old people were sent out of the place to the other side of the Yssel, and the troops advanced nearer towards the town, the brave defenders of which had the strictest orders not to fire first; but the assailants saved any contention of that sort; for three hours were scarcely expired before the signal for an attack was given, and the first gun was fired against the place, which was returned by four pieces of cannon placed upon a battery at the gate of Hamoette, which disconcerted the assailants so much, that seeing their ranks broke, they for the first time in their lives, were put in confusion. They then retired, and busied themselves in carrying away about twenty dead bodies, and some wounded. The batteries of the place began their fire, and the damage they did was soon seen. These batteries were erected to secure the retreat of the besieged, which (upon some pressing letters from Baron de Capellen, and other gentlemen of Guelderland,

who wished to ſpare the effuſion of burgher blood) took place in the beſt order. Indeed it was difficult to perſuade the defenders of that place to follow the above good council, which nothing could have done but the reſpect they bear to the Baron de Capellen, and the other brave fathers of the country; nor would they retire till they had thrown ſhowers of grenades at the troops who advanced under the walls, and till the battery placed at the avenue of the part where the troops made their principal attack had made ſeveral diſcharges, and the laſt at only 100 paces diſtance, which muſt have been very deſtructive; after which the guns were ſpiked, and the action finiſhed. The place was abandoned, and not one priſoner taken; they even took away 4 braſs cannon. The defenders of Hattem had but few killed and wounded. We are ignorant of the loſs of the aſſailants, but it muſt have been conſiderable from the time they were reſiſted, and there is no doubt but they would have been repulſed, had the beſiegers continued to defend themſelves."

The penal laws of Great-Britain, which, it may be ſaid with ſome colour of reaſon, increaſe the number of the poor, and multiply crimes, it is aſſerted will ſoon after the meeting of Parliament undergo a conſiderable reform.

Two noble Law Lords are ſaid at this time to be employed in making arrangements for the above ſalutary work, by which the lives of many ſubjects, it is apprehended, will be preſerved, and more humane diſtinctions made in the puniſhment of offences.

In caſe ſuch a plan as the above ſhould be carried into execution, the following *axioms*, it is preſumed, will obtain *univerſal aſſent*, as they are *ſelf-evident* truths.

1. That it is better to prevent than to puniſh the commiſſion of crimes.—2. That the unalterable laws of truth and juſtice require a due proportion to be obſerved between crimes and puniſhments. 3. That to inflict the ſame puniſhments on crimes ſo eſſentially different in their nature and degree, as a *cruel deliberate murder* and a *trifling theft*, is a manifeſt violation of thoſe laws. 4. That the deſign and uſe of puniſhment are to deter men from committing crimes by public examples of ſeverity. 5. That, when *capital* puniſhments *fail* to produce this effect, they are not only uleleſs but *injurious* to the Public. 6. That when juſtice and the well-being of ſociety require the puniſhment of an offender, his *family* (who are not partakers of his guilt) ought to be provided for by *that* community whoſe laws have *deprived* them of their *natural ſupport*. 7. That, where the end of puniſhment is as likely to be attained by *preſerving* as by *taking away* the life of the criminal, the former mode ſhould be adopted.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, September 2.

"We hear that a number of artificers bound for Ruſſia, have lately been diſcovered and brought on ſhore from on board a ſhip at Carron, and committed to gaol, alſo that a veſſel laden with fire-clay and bricks in the frith has either ſailed, or is on the eve of ſailing, for the ſame quarter, contrary to act of Parliament. Too much attention cannot be paid to ſo dangerous a traffic, and it cannot be doubted but that an immediate ſcrutiny will be made into this tranſaction, by the gentlemen to whom that buſineſs belongs, as the commerce and manufactures of this country will be moſt materially affected by it. We hear that the workmen have been ſince liberated, but the perſon who was employed in inveigling them is ſtill detained in gaol."

Orders are gone down to every ſeaport not to ſuffer any perſon to come on ſhore from any ſhip that arrives from the ſtraits till they ſhall have performed a regular quarantine, nor to ſuffer any perſon to go on board ſuch ſhips.

Anecdote of Frederick the Great.

The late King of Pruſſia claſſed the crime of deſertion immediately after that of murder. It happened one day that he condemned three deſerters to death, but one of them being of an excellent family, the greateſt intereſt was made to withdraw him from the ſevere ſentence of the martial law; people of the firſt quality interceded in his behalf. The Sovereign ſtill remained inexorable. At length a favorite General added his ſupplications to thoſe already offered up, and ſo far prevailed on his Majeſty as to indulge him with the chance of drawing lots for his life. A Major was appointed to aſſiſt at the ceremony. One of the deſerters (a Frenchman) told the officer to inform the King, that, agreeable to his Royal orders he never played at any *game of hazard*, and that he therefore hoped his refuſing to accede to the command then given, would be conſtrued into his profound reſpect for the wiſe law, a ſhort time ſince promulgated by his Majeſty. The King, pleaſed at the acute reaſoning of the cunning Gaul, pardoned the three men, and gave the Frenchman his diſcharge on the ſpot, with twenty Louis-d'ors to defray his expences into France.

Oct. 1. The following anſwer of the Emperor to the inhabitants of Buda marks the great good ſenſe which predominates in his character, and may be depended upon for its authenticity.

The inhabitants of Buda, in Hungary, deriving the moſt important advantages from the transferral of ſeveral public offices to that city, which were held at Preſburgh, deſired permiſſion to erect a ſtatue to his Imperial Majeſty, as a mark of their gratitude for the favor conferred upon them. Hungarian duties having laid their petition at the foot of the throne, the enlightened Monarch, inſtead of acquieſcing in their demand, wrote, with his own hand, the following anſwer at the bottom of the petition.

"When I ſhall have eradicated the prejudices which oppoſe themſelves to the progreſs of reaſon, and they are replaced by a pure and well directed zeal for the intereſts of our country, and the certain knowledge of what may be moſt advantageous to it:

"When every individual of the State ſhall make his happineſs conſiſt in contributing according to his abilities, to the well-being, ſafety, and increaſe of the monarchy:

"When I ſhall ſee equity and good order reign in the tribunal; knowledge increaſe by the perfection of learning; the inſtruction of the people more attentively regarded; the diſcipline of the clergy more regular, and harmony firmly eſtabliſhed between the civil laws and the precepts of religon:

"When the true intereſts and duties of Lords to their vaſſals, and of vaſſals to their Lords, ſhall be no longer miſunderſtood:

"When an augmented population, an improved agriculture, a patronized induſtry and manufactures, brought to the utmoſt perfection, finding a ready ſale and a free circulation through all the Provinces of this vaſt Empire, ſhall produce a pure and fruitful ſtream of real wealth which I ſo ardently deſire, and which I truſt will, one day, be realized; then, perhaps, I ſhall deſerve a ſtatue: But ſuch an honor is not due to me for having, by the transferral of public offices to Buda, afforded to the inhabitants of of that city, the means of ſelling the wines at a higher price, and of raiſing the rents of their houſes."

It is not true that Miniſters have either any deſign, or any wiſh to put tobacco under the management of the commiſſioners of excife. If they thought it would be advantageous to the community to do ſo, they certainly would not heſitate a moment; they would not wait to be fixed in their determination, till they could obtain the opinion of the patriots.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 3. Yeſterday evening the Reverend Mr. Gilbert, Secretary to the Right Honorable William Eden, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Paris, arrived at the Marquis of Carmarthen's office, with the treaty of navigation and commerce between his Majeſty and the Moſt Chriſtian King, ſigned at Verſailles on the 26th of laſt month, by Mr. Eden, his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary, and by the Plenipotentiary of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) November 10.

RETROSPECT.

A great deal of ſmoke, but little fire—*paper-money* warned out of Portſmouth, for fear of becoming a town charge—Her advocates in great diſtreſs, and but few to conſole them—Horſes fatigued—Riders thrown in the dirt—and *honeſt people* knocked up at one, two, and three o'clock, from ſleep, to ſign a petition for her return—the villagers very much alarmed at the ſight of a light-grey quadruped, who went about *neighing* for *paper-money*. N. B. Having been expoſed to the evening air, he has taken a *bad cold*, and is otherwiſe ſo indiſpoſed that his maſter talks of ſending him to Cape-Cod, to act in quality of a Moon-C———r.

CHARLESTOWN, (Maſſachuſetts) Nov. 10.

At the Supreme Court, at Cambridge, laſt week, we hear, bills were found, by the grand jurors for this county, againſt Smith, Shattuck, &c. the leaders of the rabble who prevented the ſitting of the Courts of Common Pleas and Seſſions, at Concord, for treaſon.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.

On Sunday, previous to the ſitting of the Supreme Judicial Court, at Taunton, Gen. Cobb received information that the mob intended an oppoſition. In conſequence of this, the night following, he directed fifteen or twenty men to take poſſeſſion of the Court-Houſe, and ſecure the field piece. Alſo called upon the ſame militia, who had ſo effectually ſupported the Court of Common Pleas, to make their appearance once more on the preſent occaſion. They arrived in ſeaſon; and conſiſted of two or three companies from Bridgwater, under the command of Col. Orr; two companies from Raynham—a town celebrated for its unanimous attachment to government, led on by their Captains Hall and Waſhburn; a ſpirited volunteer company from Rehoboth, headed by Lieutenants Peake and Curnenter; and a volunteer company from Taunton, under Capt. Williams.

The mob aſſembled on Tueſday, but under ſuch apprehenſion, they did not chooſe to approach nearer than a mile and a half of the ſcene of action. Pearſe, one of their leaders, returned in the evening, adviſing the reſt, before he withdrew, to diſperſe; telling them he had been deceived relative to the diſpoſition of the county; if they perſiſted, it would end in diſgrace. However, a D. Valentine, who took the principal command, had influence enough to prevent this; and ſent into every town of the county and other towns adjacent for a reenforcement.

On Wedneſday at two o'clock in the afternoon, they ventured to ſhew themſelves on the Green in front of the militia under the command of Valentine. Their numbers were 144 armed, and about 36 unarmed. The militia at this time were reenforced by a large company from the ſouth of Taunton under Capt. Townſend, and two companies from Dighton under the Captains Walker and Talbot. The mob appeared inclinable to march into the rear of the militia, but the bayonets which were ready to receive them, and charging the field piece in their fight ſoon brought them to their ſenſes; and they retreated to a proper diſtance. They had fooliſhly imagined that ſome of the militia would join them, but inſtead of that ſome of their own party withdrew and went over to the militia.—Valentine then aſked permiſſion to wait on the Court, which was granted: He there preſented a petition ſigned only by himſelf in behalf of the County of Briſtol, that all civil actions might be continued to the next Term. He no ſooner preſented this than he was ſeized with a panic and diſcovered an inclination to withdraw without an anſwer. But his Honor the Chief Juſtice called after him *ſtop man*, with an authority that occaſioned his inſtant return. He was then reprimanded for his folly and preſumption, in ſuch a manner, that he has ſince confeſſed *he ſhrunk into nothing, and ſeemed to himſelf dropping through the floor of the Court-Houſe, which would have been a relief to him had it taken place.* He after this joined his party, and ſome time in the evening they all diſperſed and were heard of no more. The militia were not diſmiſſed until Friday in the afternoon when the buſineſs of the Court was over. They juſtly derived to themſelves great honor and applauſe for their order, regularity and firmneſs. They one and all acted from principle—from a thorough conviction that they were ſecuring the good and happineſs of their country;—and held the mob in ſuch deteſtation, that they ſolemnly declared, if the national vengence ſlumbered on, and did not reach them in a conſtitutional way, they themſelves would execute it in that complete and exemplary manner that very few hereafter in the county of Briſtol would be diſpoſed to diſturb the Common Peace, and thus daringly inſult the majeſty of the people.

Nov. 17. His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of Council, has appointed General Henry Jackſon to the command of the quota of federal troops from this State, by a late requiſition of Congreſs.

Nov. 18. The towns of Great-Barrington, Stockbridge, and ſeveral others, we are told, have ſignified their diſapprobation of County Conventions, by voting not to appoint any delegates to repreſent them therein.

WORCESTER, Nov. 17.

The General Court, we are told, will riſe this week—the members have cloſely applied themſelves to buſineſs—their taſk has been arduous indeed—and although we have not heard of their repealing the act laying a duty on newſpaper advertiſements, which, in its conſequences, ſo deeply wounds the liberty of the preſs, the great bulwark of our rights and privileges, yet we muſt acknowledge, no General Court ſince the revolution, have deſerved more of their country, nor could any court have made greater exertions to reſtore the public tranquility in times of difficulty and danger.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 11.

The General Aſſembly have ordered 120 men to be enliſted in this State, for the defence of the weſtern territory, agreeably to the requiſition of Congreſs, and appointed Major William Allen, of this town, to command them. On the queſtion, whether the bill preſcribing a teſt relative to the paper currency ſhould be paſſed into a law, it was negatived in the lower houſe almoſt unanimouſly.

The following proceedings were had by the Society of the Cincinnati of this State, at their meeting in this town on Thurſday laſt, viz.

"THIS Society, taking into their moſt ſerious conſideration the ſituation of the United States, are convinced, that the preſent diſturbances in the ſeveral parts of the federal government, and the depredations of the ſavages upon their frontiers, are excited by the joint exertions of daring emiſſaries and diſaffected citizens;—that the jealouſies exiſting in the States tend to a ſubvertion of their moſt eſſential liberties, and are dangerous to the national compact;—Therefore the virtue, the firmneſs, and the acti-

vity of every clafs of people are neceffary to meet the impending evils;—

" Wherefore it is *Refol-ved*, nem. con.

" 1ft. That, as we have adventured our lives and fortunes to obtain fovereignty and independence, we pledge ourfelves, in the moft facred manner, to defend and fupport them againft foreign invafions and internal enemies.

" 2d. That therefore we will render our beft fervices, whenever the caufe of our country fhall require them, conffiftently with thofe great principles which firft infpired our general order."

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

We hear that on Monday laft, feveral bakers were detected in the fcandalous practice of felling bread below the eftablifhed ftandard. Some, we are aflured, had fo far deviated from the rules of honefty, as to have fix-penny loaves fix ounces lefs than the aflize. Their bread was taken from them and given to the poor, and we fincerely hope that the fraudulent practices of thofe oppreffors of the poor, will meet with fuch deferved punifhment from the Magiftrate, and fuch merited contempt from the honeft and virtuous as may effectually prevent others from attempting the like iniquitous practices.

Monday, William Grandine, a promifing young lad, fkating on the Collect, the ice gave way, and he was unfortunately drowned.

Nov. 30. A letter from St. Vincents fays, " Our Governor is by no means popular, and therefore, while he remains under the fhadow of authority he aflumes from his commiffion, the colony cannot expect to bring the Caribbes to any permanent treaty, nor can the ifland be otherwife than in a languifhing condition."

Letters from Grenada affert, that difputes had arrived at fuch a height in that colony, that the Miniftry had been called upon to concert fome meafures to remove the evil; the prefence of a Governor of temper, found underftanding and judgment, was wanted, to fix the tranquility of a colony, in which the French and loyalifts are at daggers.

Accounts from Hamburgh, dated Auguft 2, mention, that the latter end of laft month, a violent hurricane arofe in the Northern Seas, and continued for three days, by which great damage was done to the fhipping in the Baltic. Two Engliffh fhips and a Swedifh veffel went on fhore near Frederica, in Norway. Two packet boats and feveral fmall craft were loft near Chriftian-Sand, and moft of the crew perifhed.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Auguft 19.

" It is faid, that a member of the Royal Irifh Society has difcovered the certainty of longitude, by an application of the lunar phafes. The mode would be deemed imperfect, if the difcoverer did not accompany his calculations from the ftate of the dark, as well as the lucid intervals of this planet. Under the conviction of this difcovery, it is faid that the celebrated Mr. Parkes intends to accompany Mr. Wyatt to the North-Pole, for the expreff purpofe of making faltpetre at the extremity of the Arctic Circle."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.

Yefterday arrived in this city two feamen, who relate that they belonged to the brig Peggy, Captain Thomas Thompfon, bound from Bermuda, to Rhode-Ifland, and were, on the 18th ultimo in a violent gale of wind, caft on fhore at Montock point, on the eaft end of Long-Ifland—fhe had ten men on board, feven of whom perifhed; the Mate and our informants faved their lives by getting on a part of the wreck, which was waffhed on fhore. The Peggy was owned by James Dickinfon of the town of St. Mary's in Bermuda.

We hear from Pittfburgh that Mr. Jofeph Hall, one of the Printers of the Pittfburgh Gazette, died fuddenly at that place, on the 10th of laft month, after having eftablifhed the firft newfpaper that ever was publifhed beyond the Allegany mountain. The talents, induftry, and public fpirit of this young man had excited in his friends and country the higheft hopes of his happinefs and ufefulnefs, but alas! how uncertain is the end of all human purfuits!—even Printers, who give life and immortality by their publications to genius and virtue, can claim no exemption from the premature fhafts of death.

Extract of a letter from Franklin county, dated November 11.

" I long to hear what our new Affembly are doing. I hope they will learn, from the fate of the laft two Affemblies, to rule moderately, and not drive too faft, nor attempt too many things at a time. They will have a difficult piece of bufinefs to fatisfy their conftituents, and to bring the State out of the diftrefs and confufion their predeceffors have brought it into. The new taxes cannot be paid, owing to the arrears of the old taxes being ftill unpaid. There are many plantations in this county which owe above £.60 in taxes. If the farmers are fued, and their farming utenfils fold to pay taxes, it muft certainly ruin them. Indeed if a new mode of taxing is not found out, our lands will foon be good for nothing, and our people will all fly into the new ftates to avoid oppreffive taxes. It is certainly a great miftake to tax land fo heavily, for we thereby reduce the number of freeholders, who are the fupporters of a free government. We wifh to know the whole amount of our debt, and of the expences of our government."

Recent accounts from the weftward confirm the coming in of all the continental furveyors to Cox's Fort, about 18 miles above Wheeling. They returned in confequence of the following meffage from the Chiefs of the Wiandots, and on the approach of the cold feafon, after having furveyed and laid off four ranges of townfhips, and feven townfhips on the fifth range, which comprehend between 800,000 and 900,000 acres of excellent lands.

Meffage from the Wiandot Chiefs.

" WE, Chiefs of the different nations, efpecially Wiandots, did inform you by your people, who went by here fome time ago with cattle, that it was quiet and peaceable at that time; but, fince that time, there have been fome of your people at the Shawanefe villages and deftroyed them, and likewife killed ten Shawanefe, and five of them were the principal Chiefs, and took a number of prifoners women and children.

" We, Chiefs of different nations, were then at that time collecting together from every quarter, in order to have a council concerning of fettling affairs in the moft peaceable manner between you and us both.

" We now acquaint (fince this affair has happened) that you by all means keep back your people from coming this way for or after any fort of bufinefs; and likewife you will inform the furveyors to halt, and not furvey any more at prefent, as we are going to have a great Council with all nations at the Wiandot town. After our Council is over we will give you notice concerning our late misfortune, and other affairs."

Signed,

ABRAHAM KUHN and MORRAYETHAIR, } Wiandot Chiefs.

To Richard Butler, Superintendant of Indian Affairs.

ALEXANDRIA, December 14.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, EDMUND RANDOLPH, JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, GEORGE MASON, and GEORGE WYTHE, Efquires, are appointed Deputies from this Commonwealth to a Convention propofed to be held in the City of Philadelphia in May next, for the Purpofe of revifing the Federal Conftitution.

BOLLING STARKE, Efq; is elected a Member of the Privy Council of this State, in the Room of SPENCER ROANE, Efq; who has refigned.

The Hon. HENRY LEE, jun. Efq; is re-elected a Delegate to Congrefs, in the Room of the Hon. JOSEPH JONES, Efq; who declined the Appointment.

His Excellency William Smallwood, Efq; is re-elected Governor of Maryland.

The Hon. William Harrifon, William Hindman, Uriah Forreft, David Rofs, and Nathaniel Ramfay, Efquires, are chofen Members of Congrefs for the State of Maryland.

A London Paper of July 20th, contains the following extraordinary Account:——The Gentleman, who put a Period to his Exiftence on Monday Evening, was an American Loyalift. After loofing the Whole of his Property, by an Adherence to an *unfortunate* Caufe, he rendered very eflential Services to the Royal Army, and had every Reafon to expect fome Compenfation from Government, to which he had facrificed every Thing. Adminiftration, however, more intent upon granting Penfions to Commiffioners, than rewarding real Merit, have fuffered him to linger, in a cruel Sufpenfe, for near three Years, until at length he was aflured, that his Affairs fhould be concluded to his Satisfaction. Monday Morning he learnt, that the " *Jacks in Office*," had left Town, and his Bufinefs unfettled. A Ray of Hope (the only Refource of the Wretched) no longer remaining, he charged a Piftol with three Balls, which he lodged in his Breaft, leaving on his Table the following Card, addreffed to his Landlord.

" Friend Wilfon,

" I RUSH into the Prefence of that Almighty Being, who penetrates and fuftains Nature, neither " doubtful nor diffident. For this laft, and only Act " of my Life, which I condemn, let thofe who have " reduced me to a fatal Alternative, anfwer. The " Lofs of Fortune, and Embarraffments of Situation " were enough:—The Infolence of Office might " have been fpared! Let my Remains, if an ungrateful Country chooles it, be impaled. They have " ftarved me while living, let them mangle me " when dead; it will be a Memento of the Idiot, " who devoted himfelf to fuch a People.

" Forward the incloled to a wretched Sifter in " New-York, by the next Packet:—She will remit " you the Arrears, which I am unable to pay."

The Ship Planter, Capt. Enoch Stickney from Norfolk for Grenada, was loft on the Rocks at the Entrance of an Harbour in that Ifland.——The Crew were faved.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Sloop Sufan, S. Packard, from Providence; Ship St. Thomas, W. St. Barbe, Newbury-Port.

Cleared Outwards. Schooner Jeffe, S. Davis, for St. Barthlomews; Sloop Molly Beverly, T. Richardfon, New-York; Brig Britannia, D. Galbreath, Lifbon; Brig Governeur, S. Makins, Morlaix; Brig Alexandria, G. Lightfoot, Liverpool.

Striking FATE *of* GUILT, *tranflated from the French.*

THREE inhabitants of Balck travelled together, They found a treafure, and they divided it equally amongft them. They continued their journey, and entertained each other with their different fchemes of employing the riches they had fo fuddenly acquired. The provifions they had along with them were confumed. They therefore agreed that one of them fhould go to a town and buy fome, and that the youngeft fhould execute the commiffion. He accordingly went.

As he was upon the road, he faid to himfelf, " Now indeed I am rich; but I fhould have been richer if I had been alone when the treafure was found—Thefe two men have carried off two-thirds of my riches—Cannot I fall upon a way of recovering them?—That I think may be very eafy. I have only to poifon the provifion which I am going to buy, and on my return to fay that I have dined in town. My companions will eat without fufpicion, and die. I have at prefent but one-third of the treafure; I fhall thus have the whole of it."

In the mean time the other two travellers conferred together in thefe terms: " We had little occafion for this young fellow's company at fuch a juncture. We have been obliged to give him a fhare of the treafure. His part of it would have increafed ours, and we fhould have been truly rich—He will be back to us foon—We have good poignards."

The young man returned with the provifions. His companions aflaffinated him; they then eat and died, and none of the three enjoyed the treafure.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be fold at the Vendue Store oppofite Col. Hooe's dwelling-houfe,

A Variety of Merchandife as ufual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Maffer.

Alexandria, Dec. 14, 1786.

William H. Fowell, & Co.

Have for fale by the piece or package, a quantity of well bought GOODS, conffifting of the following articles, viz.

WELSH plains, bearfkins, duffils, rofe and duffil blankets, hofiery in well aforted packages, beft London made mens' and womens' fhoes, a few boxes containing common ditto, fuperfine hair powder, hard and foft pomatum, marble and Italian wafh-balls, Italian fquares, hardware and cutlery in fmall boxes, cardinals, excellent Glouceffer cheefe in hampers, muftard, &c. &c.—Any perfon calling at their ftore will know the terms, which are uncommonly advantageous to the purchafer.

Alexandria, Dec. 14, 1786.

Naval-Office, Alexandria, Dec. 13, 1786.

ALL perfons indebted for duties bonded at this office, are requefted to make immediate payment.—Any bonds remaining unpaid for the fpace of ten days after the fame fhall have become due, will be profecuted in the fummary mode prefcribed by law. CHARLES LEE, Naval-Officer.

P. S. To be fold or let in fee fimple the LOT and HOUSES where I live.

CHARLES LEE.

Public Sale.

Will abfolutely be fold on Saturday the 23d inftant, at 3 o'clock, on the premifes, for cafh only,

A LOT of GROUND, fronting on Wolf-ftreet 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet to an alley, free of rent for ever.——Upon faid lot is erected a FRAMED HOUSE, one ftory and an half high, 16 by 25 feet, with a cellar under the whole, two rooms upon a floor with fire places.—The title indifputable and immediate poffeffion may be had.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Maffer.

Alexandria, Dec. 14, 1786.

PLANK.

To be fold at public fale, on Monday the 18th inft. if fair, if not the next fair day,

A QUANTITY of good New-England PLANK. The fale to begin at 10 o'clock, on Colonel Hooe's wharf.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Maffer.

Alexandria, Dec. 14, 1786.

POETRY.

From the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ANSWER to a CHALLENGE,

By H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, *Esq;*

A CHALLENGE comes! death without mercy,
From one as hot as hot-spur Piercy—
A challenge! what? to fight a duel?
I'd live ten years on water gruel,
Rather than stand up to be shot at,
Like a racoon that can't be got at.
You may shoot him—what's that to me,
That I receive or give phlebotomy?
The profit and loss of both are equal,
I shall gain nothing in the sequel.
Will not the world approve your courage?
Will that procure me food or forage?
Mac Millan * the ecclesiastic,
Will burn me with religious caustic;
Tell all my clients that the devil,
Has bound me hand and foot to evil.
Can I avoid the horrid fury
Of Presbyterian judge and jury?
No. No. 'Tis best to avoid the sin,
And sleep as usual in a whole skin.
Besides, the thing is so degraded—
The lowest classes have invaded
The duel province. What reputation
When the scum and worst of the nation
Can fight and say we men of honor—
Nay, hang me if I would'nt sooner
Put my hands in th' fire than be on level
With Teague Oregan, every devil,
That fights a duel now-a-days—
The thing was once a thing of praise,
When noble Knights and mounted Esquires,
With lances and with dangling whiskers,
Fought for the honor of fair ladies,
If all is true that sung and said is.
But what pretence has this same codhead,
Or I myself with pistol loaded,
He but a pedlar, a mere trot-bogger,
I but a simple pettifogger;
What right have we t' usurp a province
Sacred to valor and to love once,
To measure weapons in such battle,
Who are but ordinary cattle?
Shew me your ancestry and knighthood,
Which those must do who fight would,
With crests of arms, escutcheons,
Motto's engraved, Welsh, French or Dutch ones;
Deduce your pedigree from Orson,
Valentine or some such whoreson.
Shew you are of the breed of Warwick
Who killed a mad cow at a hay rick.
Then I admit without more question,
Your right to chivalry and fustian.
'Tis true there may be found such mortals,
Whom nature in her phrenzy curtails,
Of goodness and of mental merit,
Like a mad devil or foul spirit;
Who out of time have had a license,
To put down reason, and lay by sense,
To cut society asunder,
And make the modestest knock under.
The death of such is but a small loss,
Whether by the duel or the gallows.
Shall I make these my model, whose skull
To myself and others may be useful,
Who has spent a term of thirty years,
To put the powers of my mind in gears,
School, college, academy,
All to replenish the head of me;
And many a midnight lucubration
To make me one of the first of the nation?
Departed shades, it would displease them,
They would exclude me from Elysium,
Turning aside, would there disown me,
As if they had not even known me,
Because that bred in philosophic school,
I had disgraced them and turned fool.
Old Charon would refuse a ferriage,
At least would order to th' steerage,
With the ghosts of the vulgar, the sanchoes,
Quiotte myself, my comrades panchoes.
But should it prove to be my fortune,
When the burnt air plays loudly her tune,
To put a ball in your belly, what use?
I cannot make of you a grey goose.
Or turn you to a woodland turkey,
That household men may knife and fork ye;
Your beef unsaleable in market,
(I cannot salt it up or jerk it,)
Will ly on hand for want of buyers;
Who say 'tis worth a groat are liars.
I cannot turn you to a salmon,
Or make you a salt-peter'd gammon.
Thus for the item of your carcase,
I set down nought. So 'tis a hard case,
That I must kill you, or be shot at,
And go to the devil red hot,
For by the sacred laws of order,
Of God and man, the act is murder.
And down in Tartarus dark dungeons,
We must expect to purge the conscience,
While those we leave behind on earth,
Make us the subject of their mirth.
In vain we hope for fame: our fate
Is forgotten at a day's date.
No muse funereal hangs our herse,
With the bare fragment of a verse;
Cast on the beach like dark sea-gulls,
We die th' unhallowed death of fools.
Take my advice, then let us solder
This feud of ours, before we're older;
Meet in the evening, take a bottle,
And leave disputes to Aristotle.

* *A worthy clergyman of this country.*

William Lowry and Co.

At the wholesale warehouse on Prince-street, next door to Col. Hooe's, have imported from London, per the Charlotte, J. Pitts, the following extensive assortment of European merchandise, viz.

Assorted in TRUNKS.

PRINTED calicoes,
Cottons,
Muslins,
Linens,
Shawls and handkerchiefs.

WOOLLENS,
Assorted in Bales.

5-4ths, 6-4ths and 7-4ths Woollens,
Cloths of all colours and prices,
Striped, plain and twilled coatings,
Kerseys,
Bearskins,
Frizes,
Fearnaughts,
Halfthicks,
Kendal cottons,
Flannels,
Plaidings,
Striped duffils,
7, 8, 9, and 10-4ths blankets,
Welsh plains,
Striped linseys,
Grograms,
Baizes, coverlids,
Embossed serges,
Shalloons, &c. &c.

LINENS.

3-4ths, 7-8ths and 4-4ths yard wide Irish linens by the box or piece,
5-4ths and 9-8ths brown and white Irish and Russia sheetings, per ditto,
German and British osnaburgs,
German and Irish dowlas,
Brown rolls,
Ravens duck,
Brown hollands,
Diaper tablecloths,
Huckabacks,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Scotch and Irish kenings,
Lawn aprons,
Handkerchiefs,
Checked and pullicat ditto,
Apron checks,
Striped ticks, &c. &c.

MERCERY.

Lustrings,
Satins,
Modes,
Sarsnets,
Taffetas,
Pelongs,
Persians,
Ribbons,
Black lace, &c.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

Barcelona, bandano, romal, lustring and colgee silk handkerchiefs,
A variety of printed ditto,
Quilted satin, persian and stuff petticoats.

HATS.

Men', womens' and youths' castor and felt hats.

SHOES.

Mens', womens', youths' and childrens' leather and stuff shoes.

MANCHESTER GOODS,
Assorted in Trunks.

Corduroys,
Ribdelures,
Velvets,
Velverets,
Dyed jeanets,
Fustians,
Jeans,
Denims,
King's cords,
Lastings,
Quiltings,
White calico,
Muslin cords, &c. &c.

For MENS' JACKETS.

Silk shags,
Ginghams,
Burdets,
Diareens,
Ranelaghs,
Quiltings,
Tissues, &c.

BRITISH STUFFS.

Camblets,
Cambleteens,
Wildbores,
Durants,
Tammies,
Moreens,
Jeans,
Crapes,
Calamancoes,
Everlastings,
Satinets.

PEWTER,
Assorted in Casks.

Plates,
Dishes,
Mugs,
Porringers,
Teapots, &c.

CUTLERY and HARDWARE,
Assorted in small Trunks, each containing about 70 articles.

Knives and fork,
Penknives,
Sciffors,
Rasors,
Buckles,
Sleeve and coat buttons,
Breast ditto,
Combs,
Needles,
Snuff-boxes, &c. &c.

IRONMONGERY,
Assorted in Casks.

Hinges,
Locks,
Handsaws,
Plain-irons,
Jews-harps,
Hasps and hoes,
Augers,
Best square steel,
Chisels, nails, &c. &c.

HABERDASHERY.

Edgings both twilled and scolloped,
Artificial flowers,
Feathers,
Wires,
Chip and straw hats,
Tape,
Sewing thread,
Womens' stays,
Souflee, crape, picket, alacream and riddle gauzes,
Souflee aprons and handkerchiefs,
Tiffany and lawn ditto,
Black and white thread, gauzes, &c. &c,

EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Book, jaconet and gown muslins,
Checked aprons,
Balisou and book handkerchiefs.

CARDINALS,
Assorted in Trunks.

Scarlet, crimson, green and drab.

HOSIERY,
Assorted in Trunks.

Worsted, cotton and yarn mits hose, and gloves.

STATIONARY,
Assorted in Boxes.

Ruled books,
Printed ditto in various languages,
Writing-paper,
Pens,
Inkpowder,
Wafers,
Sealing wax, &c.

TRIMMINGS.

A large assortment of metal buttons,
Best new fashioned ditto,
Silk and worsted ditto,
Mohair,
Twist,
Sewing threads,
Ditto silks, &c.

SUNDRIES.

Loaf sugar and cheese,
Japanned ware of various sorts,
Bottled porter, in casks and hampers,
About 40 chaldrons of English coal,
With a variety of other goods too tedious to mention.

This house meaning to be constantly supplied with a spring and fall assortment, will give good encouragement to all those who buy to sell again, with a large discount for cash or good bills.

Alexandria, November 23, 1786.

THE ship UNION, Capt. GILES SULLIVAN, now lying in this port, will take in TOBACCO for L'ORIENT.—For terms apply to HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, October 31, 1786. **

William Prior,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has just received and now opening for sale, at his store on Fairfax-street, next door to Messrs. Williams, Cary and Co's store, a fresh assortment of GOODS, consisting of the following articles,

PRINTED linens at 1/6 per yard, printed calicoes and superfine chintzes, from 2/4 to 4/6, per yard, Scotch sheetings at 1/4 per yard, Irish linens, muslins, silk handkerchiefs, cotton hose, osnaburgs, brown hessians, &c. &c, &c.—All of which will be sold under first cost and charges, for present pay only,

Alexandria, Nov. 30, 1786.

CASTLE INN.

JOHN BROWN desires to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the above Inn for the reception of travellers, where they may rely on good attendance and accommodation.—He has also the Ferry where constant attendance will be given.

Colchester, Virginia,
Nov. 24, 1786.

FOR SALE, for Cash,

SEVERAL NEGROES; also LAND on Broad-Run in the County of Loudon.——Inquire of WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Fairfax County, Nov. 24, 1786.

SINCE the burning of my tavern on the 12th of September, I have fitted another house for that purpose, where any gentleman travelling through this place may again be well accommodated; and as for my stables they are equal if not superior to any in the State.—Any gentleman that will favor me with their custom may rely on a faithful acknowledgement, by their humble servant,

WILLIAM M'DANIEL.

Dumfries, Nov, 24, 1786.

THE ship L'OISEAU, Capt. LALAMENT, now lying in this port, will take in TOBACCO for L'ORIENT, to the address of Messrs. J. J. BERARD, and CO. merchants at that place.——For terms apply to HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, October 31, 1786.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-street*——by whom *Advertisements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.